



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

explains away in some cases or softens the evidence, and with perfect justice as a rule. When we come to the treatment of the Jews by the Romans, it is obvious that they were persecuted no more than the other oriental sects and only when they seemed to make too many proselytes. They were never as popular in Rome as were the followers of the more emotional Syrian and Persian cults, but they were successful enough in their propaganda to be from time to time alarming, and were persecuted enough to be driven to revolt. Mr. Radin gives an account of the more serious Jewish revolts down to Severus, and ends with a sketch of their legal position under the later Empire.

The style of the book is good, and in the notes there are full references to the literature of the subject. On p. 93 for *προσκονεῖν* read *προσκυνεῖν*; on p. 375 for Zeno read Zeus; on p. 293, for Pausanius read Pausanias. On p. 138 the phrase *στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα* is more correctly *ἐπὶ τῶν ὀπλων*.

WILMER CAVE WRIGHT

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

Spain under the Roman Empire. By E. S. BOUCHIER. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell, 1914. Pp. 200. 5s.

Syria as a Roman Province. By E. S. BOUCHIER. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell, 1916. Pp. 304. 6s.

Here are two volumes which possess considerable value for the student of Roman history. The author has divided the first volume into three parts: I, "History"; II, "Antiquities"; III, "Literature." Under "History" an introductory chapter deals with Spain down to the time of Augustus. The other chapters deal with Spain "From Augustus to Hadrian," "From the Antonine Age to the Gothic Conquest," and "Byzantine Andalusia." Under "Antiquities" the author treats of the "Native Races," "Natural Products," "The Arts," "Religion," and "Chief Cities." Literature is divided into "Spanish Writers of the Early Empire," "Christianity and Its Influence on Literature," and concludes with a chapter on "The Latin of Spain." A brief bibliography is given at the close of each chapter. The volume is small, but its author has gathered a great deal of information into its pages.

The method of treatment in the later volume is essentially the same as in the first, but without marking so definitely the divisions. It contains about twice as much material, but this naturally follows from the importance of the province of Syria. In the discussion of the chief cities, Jerusalem is omitted because of the mass of material readily accessible on that city. Of special interest might be mentioned the last chapters on "Early Literature," "Later Literature," "Religion and Architecture," and "The Arts." This volume contains a page of photographic reproductions of

some of the provincial coin-issues which are valuable in illustrating the architecture and religion of the province. Information afforded by epigraphy is used. A bibliography is given at the close of the volume as well as references to many works in the footnotes. Each volume contains an outline map and an index which add to their value. A few typographical errors were noticed, but they need not be mentioned. While neither volume aims to be exhaustive, yet the two will prove of great value to students in history and in the classics of the middle and later empire when a general but brief account of either province is desired. The books are quite readable and should find a place along with other works on Roman history.

D. T. SCHOONOVER

MARIETTA COLLEGE

Das Griechentum in seiner geschichtlichen Entwicklung. By RUDOLF VON SCALA. Teubner, 1915. Pp. 105. M. 1.25.

Das Altertum in Leben der Gegenwart. By PAUL CAUER. Teubner, 1915. Pp. 131. M. 1.25.

Die Homerische Dichtung. By GEORG FINSLER. Teubner, 1915. Pp. 113. M. 1.25.

These primers of the Teubner series "Aus Natur und Geisteswelt" are, notwithstanding their inexpensiveness, firmly bound in neat linen covers and printed on good paper in a clear type which is a pleasure as well as a comfort to the eye; and, save for occasional roughnesses of style which appear when the overabundance of material rebels against undue compression, they are very lucid and readable.

Professor von Scala's book, after an introductory sketch of the *Kultur* of the Indo-Germanic stem, attacks at once the difficult subject of the pre-historic peoples of Greece. We may perhaps complain that in his discussion of the Minoans, Mycenaeans, Achaeans, etc., and their relations to each other he states somewhat dogmatically now and then what is at best probable conjecture; but many readers, for whom the multitudinous results of the excavations in Crete and elsewhere still whirl about in unrelated confusion, will be grateful to a competent scholar for revealing to them some order in this chaos.

The treatment of the Homeric age is too scanty even for so brief a book, but in the later pages, which bring the story of Greece down to the fourth century A.D., the balance and emphasis are admirable. The book is not a mere outline of Greek history for beginners, but an account of Greek civilization in the making which it is worth the while of any Greek student to read. The text is illustrated by a considerable number of half-tones.